Index to Advertisements

P	age. Col	Pa	re. Col
A THE SOMETH	7	I batruction) (A)
A RESERVED PRIS	8 3	6 Legar Notices	2 1
Buainess Notices	4	Lectures & Meetings	
Beare and Meems		Miscellaneous	
Banking Henses and		do	
Bankers	7	Marriages and Deaths	
Corporation Notices.	6	New Publications	4.7
Dividend Notices	7	Decan Steamers	
Dressmaking	7	Propessis	2.5
European Adv s	6	Real Estate	
Excurations	7	Rooms and Flats	5.6
Financial	7 7	situations Wanted	
Grates and Fenders	0	Special Notices	5.6
Mery Wanted		Steamheats and R. R.	3.5
Horses & Carriages	6	Summer Resorts	1
Hotels	7 7	Teachers	

Business Notices.

Bay always		- CONDESSED MI	
	"ALDERNEY	BRAND" CONDENSED MI	

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. 1 Year. 6 Months, 3 Months. DAILY, with Sunday...... \$8.50 \$4.25

DAILY, without Sunday..... 7 00 \$50

SUNDAY TRIBUNE..... 1 50 350 175 SUNDAY TRIBUNE ... REMIT by Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter.
Remit by Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note,
"For The New York Temens."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders
for regular delivery of the delly paper, will be received at the
following branch offices in New York City
Main Uplown Offices, 1,238 Broadway, W. 2. m, to 9 p. m.
No. 700 West Twenty third at., 10 2. m, to 8 p. m.
No. 700 Third ave., near Forty-aevenths., 1,0 2. m, to 8 p. m.
No. 208 East One-hundred and twenty difficult, 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, Ne. 92 East Fourteenth St., 10 2. m, to 8 p. m.
Union Square, Ne. 92 East Fourteenth St., 10 2. m, to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.
WASHINGTON-1 322 F-st. | LONDON-25 Redford st., Strand.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The American Lacrosse team defeated the Lancashire team in Manchester yesterday. The five hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wycliffe was celebrated in England. Bartholdi, the sculptor, was entertained at dinner in Paris. King Leopold gave a banquet to King William and Queen Emma of Holland. The amendment to the Irish Laborers act was rejected in the House of Commons.

CONGRESS. In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented with regard to Government control of the telegraph both adverse and favorable. Several bills were passed providing for public buildings. ___ In the House, after debate, a motion was made to substitute the minority for the majority report in the contested election case of English

DOMESTIC,-The great statue of Martin Luther. in Thomas Circle, Washington, was unveiled vesterday : Senator Conger delivered an oration. = A mortgage by General Grant to Mr. Vanderbilt on the General's Washington property was filed yesterday. - A Washington broker has disappeared, and it is feared that he has run away with money of his customers, = It was reported that the Reading Railroad Company would pay its workmen in scrip. = The Methodist General Conference elected a missionary bishop in Africa. The Presbyterian General Assembly discussed the report of the Board of Publication. - The Brewers' National Convention met in Rochester. The Democratic State Committee decided to hold the State Convention in Saratoga on June 18. One man was killed and six others were injured in a collision on the Panhandle Railroad yes-The New-Hampshire Democratic Conterday. = vention at Concord favored the "old ticket" and tariff reform. - The Pittsburg iron manufacturers decided not to demand a reduction in wages of The Penn Bank, of Pittsthate employes, burg, closed its doors. - A suspension bridge at Portsmouth, Obio, fell, drowning a woman and her

tacked by ruflians at Buffalo, CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ferdinand Ward was arrested yesterday and held in \$300,000 bail in an action brought by City Chamberlain Tappan. = The failure of J. L. Brownell & Co., stock brokers, was announced. = Ex-Judge Joseph S. Bos-

three children. Italians on a barge were at-

worth died. Forty-four doctors were graduated by the Long Island College Hospital. The Brooklyn Sunday-school children had their annual parade. Referee Dwight was restrained from continuing the hearing in the Marié-Garrison suit. The Siamese Embassy visited the Normal College. - In the Hoyt will case the internal mechanism of man was discussed. Adolph Adam, who killed his wife on Tuesday night, said that the shooting was accidental. ___ A foreclosure of a mortgage threatened Dr. Newman's church. Mrs. Kate Laird, the swindler of hotel proprietors, was held on three complaints. - The Providence baseball nine won another victory over the New-York nine, - Charles Courtney, the sculler, rowed over the Oak Point course. — Mile. Aimee departed for France. - The Military Service Institution listened to a paper by General H. C. King. The salary of School Superintendent Jasper was increased \$1,000, ____ The season was opened at Creeemoor, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.51 cents. Stocks generally declined and closed weak at partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indieate clear or fair weather, with slight changes it temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83°; lowest, 60°; average, 7138°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Everybody will rejoice to learn that the iron manufacturers of Pittsburg feel able to continue operations at the present scale of wages. That will avert the danger of a strike, of which there has been some fear. Had the Democrats been in a position to force through their tariff bill, a reduction of wages would have been a necessity.

children who marched in Brooklyn yesterday, formed a spectacle of which that city may well be proud. The custom of setting apart a day in May of each year as an anniversary of the Sunday-school work is an excellent one. It that ratio has made gambling easy, and honest has led to good results in attracting children to trade hard. The circumstances are now peculthe schools, and in enabling the public to show their appreciation of so worthy a cause.

Under a bill signed by the Governor yesterday, a life insurance company cannot withhold the payment of a policy on the life of a person who commits suicide when insane. It is the general belief that suicide is proof of temporary insanity, and probably few juries could be found to hold otherwise. Some of the insurance companies have heretofore made no exception in the payment of claims resulting from deaths

persons to provide for those dependent upon them by committing suicide than by taking the chances of life with the rest of mankind,

Lancashire undoubtedly contains some excellent lacrosse players, and all Manchester was confident yesterday that the presumptuous Americans who ventured to engage the Lancashire Association, representing six of the county clubs, would meet with inglorious defeat. Long odds were wagered on the English players. The Americans were a little nervous, but they nevertheless prevented their friends from scoring a single goal while they put down no less than four to their own credit. It is becoming evident that though England may have a great many things to teach this country concerning some sorts of sport, in lacrosse the American players must be considered competent to give rather than receive lessons.

There was little of interest in the meeting vesterday of the Democratic State Committee. It merely registered a decision, previously made by the machine, as to the meeting of the State Convention, at Saratoga, on June 18. The party is in such a demoralized condition that its leaders do not care to talk about candidates. They are anxiously awaiting the result at Chicago, on June 3, hoping that a New-York candidate may be nominated there. In that event Mr. Cleveland's boom is expected to show wonderful strength at Saratoga on June 18, providing Mr. Tilden declines. There is no Park is a real candidate, that he will have the united support of the New-York delegation. Even Tammany Hall is shouting for him, and is also exhibiting a very friendly feeling toward Governor Cleveland. The Democrats, however, are merely trading on their hopes. If a popular and representative Republican is chosen at Chicago, neither Tilden nor Cleveland is likely to be a candidate when the Saratoga Convention meets.

The Legislature passed a bill which was signed by the Governor yesterday that will meet the approval of persons who have had experience in the transfer of land in this city. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to prepare and report to the next Legislature a measure to facilitate and lessen the expense of transfers of titles. It is necessary that some distinct plan be outlined and presented to the Bar and general public for discussion before any positive change is ordered by the Legislature. The commission will do that work. There is general agreement that reform in this matter is greatly needed. Now that the politicians can no longer profit by the present combersome and costly system in use in the Register's office, they will cease to oppose the change. A system should be adopted that will be so simple and systematic that no increase in the number of real estate transactions would produce confusion or increase expense, while the cost and labor of examining titles should be reduced to a trifling amount.

The action of the House of Representatives vesterday, in the English-Peelle election case, will prove a grateful surprise to the country. Although sitting in a judicial capacity, it was hardly expected that enough Democrats would rise above partisan considerations in voting on this case to decide against Mr. English. But such proved to be the case, the record standing 121 to 117 in favor of Mr. Peelle, the sitting member. There was no room for an honest contest in this case. The claim of Mr. English was based upon a technicality. He alleged that the ballots bearing the name of his successful competitor were made of paper thicker than was permitted by law to be used. Upon that preposterous ground the Democratic majority of the committee decided in his favor. The disgraceful lobbying done in behalf of the contestant, by his father, the defeated Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, makes the result all the more creditable to the House. But the young millionnaire may vet get the as it was a close vote vesterday with 54 Democrats and 31 Republicans absent. A motion to reconsider may come up hereafter.

INFLATION SHOULD BE STOPPED.

In the coming Presidential contest, the money question will have much greater influence than has until recently been expected. Each party will be compelled to take some position on that question. If any public man, Republican or Democratic in party affiliations, imagines that the money question can be ingeniously evaded, let him consider what is happening in the markets. The disturbance in Wall Street, if this certain, that the money question could no

longer be politically ignored. The Republican party fought a hard fight in 1875 and 1876 on this question, and gained a splendid victory. It resisted inflation bravely seemed crazy for more money and cheaper money, and deserved the honorable triumph that rewarded its efforts. Mindful of that success, the party can hardly be tempted to change can principles of 1876, as well as a due require the party to oppose and provide a remedy for the inflation that now exists, just as it onposed the inflation threatened in 1875, and proposed specie resumption as the only remedy, The old danger appears in a new form. We have too many paper promises in circulation as money, and this money is liable to be indefinitely expanded and debased through the operations of the Silver act. The consequences have been read of all men-excessive speculation, prevalence of fictitious prices, shrinkage of foreign trade, distrust of capitalists, and breatened embarrassment of industry.

Medicines are usually bad to take. Parties, ike children, shrink from the unpleasant doses which financial disorders make necessary. Particularly when the country has been overloading its stomach with pies and sweetmeats, and has a fit of financial indigestion, the only remedies that will do any good are remedies that political parties dislike to propose. We have in use about 70 per cent more money of various kinds than sufficed five years ago, The laws that we now have thrust more money into circulation continually, whether the The 55,000 gayly attired Sunday-chool country wants it or not. But the population of the country probably has not increased more than about 16 per cent in five years. If \$100 was enough for 100 people in 1879, we now have \$170 for 116 people, and the increase in jarly favorable for an adjustment of the currency to a sounder basis. There has come the inevitable reaction from a period of inflated the State of California, and at the or has already been sufficiently punished. To prices; products are low, the cost of living is low, securities are cheap, and gambling is discouraged. If the productive industry and the legitimate trade of the country could now be rightly attributed to the pitiable incompetence left free to adjust prices to the world's markets, of the Democratic Governor, and secondarily and to adjust the volume of currency to a reasonable and honest level of prices, a new period of steady and solid improvement might begin.

It is certain that the Democratic party will b. a good thing to make it easier for some not because it has, as a party, any especial place, the extra session has placed California would involve the right to stay in prison after the of the universal declaration of the Republican press that

fondness for gamblers, but because it is controlled by demagogues, who never dare to do anything right that they fancy may be unpopular. Ignorant voters were told, not long ago, that "more money" was needed; that the Silver bill was going to be a blessing to everybody. It is hard for any politician, and for a mere demagogue quite impossible, to admit that he has been in error. It may be accounted certain that the Democratic party will make another appeal to the prejudices of the ignorant, and try to gain a temporary success by exposing the industry and the commerce of the country to lasting harm.

Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Republican party to propose a wise and honest policy. Where there is a proved excess of any kind of currency, provision ought to be made for the withdrawal of that excess. Events have proved that we have more silver in use than the country can profitably employ as money; therefore, the coinage of silver ought to be stopped, and provision ought to be made for the redemption in gold of every surplus dollar that the holder may wish to get rid of. We have more silver certificates than the fully saturated the issue ought to be stopped until there is a demand for more. There are in circulation, moreover, legal tenders and legal-tender certificates to an amount far in excess of the publie needs. Provision ought to be made for the application of surplus revenue in the Treasury to the extinction of a part of this legal-tender doubt, if the sly old gentleman in Gramercy debt. If at any time real need arises for more currency, certificates that represent gold actually on deposit can be issued. Finally, provision ought to be made without delay for the continuance of the bank circulation, because it is the only kind of currency that has any faculty of adapting itself to local needs, and for its more ready expansion or contraction as the local needs enlarge or shrink. If the Republican party in Congress will insist on such measures as these, and compel the Democrats to accept or defeat them, it will have reason to be thankful when it hears the verdict of the people next fall. For the "bottom fact" in our history-the one fact which Democratic demagogues are always forgetting-is that the American people have sense,

BASE INGRATITUDE.

So venerable a newspaper as The New-York Commercial Advertiser should have found out by this time that it cannot have its cake and eat Yet last evening, strange to say, it industriously labored to achieve precisely that dual glowing terms of the Wall-Street meeting in behalf of Arthur, arguing as if the indorsement of Arthur by Wail-Street was a capital thing for Arthur's Presidential prospect. In another article it addressed itself to the task of detaching Arthur from Wall-Street associations. In one article Wall Street is patted on the back and given to understand that it is held in high regard. In the other Wall Street is kicked down stairs in this fashion: "Mr. Arthur's ad-"ministration has been the very synonyme for caution, deliberation and conservatism. . .

"The Wall-Street disasters have sprung from rashness, precipitancy and over-trading. There is not a solitary point wherein, had luck less Wall-Street operators copied the methods of the Administration, disaster might not have been averted.

This may be fun for Arthur, but it can hardly be expected that Wall Street will take kindly to such double dealing. It is likely to exclaim: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless Arthur organ." Nor can we believe that such double dealing with Wall Street will really help Arthur. The scheme would seem to be to point with pride to his Wall-Street backing to those who are favorably impressed by Wall Street, and to assure all other persons that Arthur is not to be regarded as a "for caution, deliberation and conservatism," preciptancy and over-trading.

The scheme might work, only you cannot have your cake and eat it. Wall Street's influence for Arthur, in all that it implies, must either be accepted or declined.

THE CALIFORNIA EXTRA SESSION. The extra session of the California Legislature has come to an end, and the main result of the experiment is the loss of the State to the Democrats. It is fair to say that Governor Stoneman's action in calling the extra session was condemned by all intelligent members of his own party, but none the less will they have it had no other political effect, at least made to lie in the bed he has made for them. The whole episode has been a striking instance of shameless and utterly unscrupulous demagogism. Governor Stoneman was a good officer, but a very inefficient administrator. He was made a tool of in this case by a greedy lawyer and resolutely, at a time when the people and an ambitious ignoramus who had made money in mining speculations. The latter desired to be made United States Senator, and it is said that his fuglemen persuaded poor Governor Stoneman that he (Stoneman) could win its position; but logical fidelity to the Republi- an excellent opportunity to become President of the United States by calling an extra session gard for the weltare of the country, will re- to enact ultra anti-railroad legislation. There was no popular demand for anything of the kind. The agitation was confined to a few political strikers and their organs. But the Governor was infatuated, and called the extrasession; and now, after spending about

> without effecting anything. The piece de résistance of the session was the so-called Barry bill, a " cinch " bill intended to regulate all the profits out of railroad operation. Judge Wallace, formerly a member of the State Supreme Court, procured his election to the Assembly in the interest of the Hearst-Delmas clique, apparently for the purpose of broaching the doctrine that railroads are not private property. His theory he based upon an old opinion of Judge Jere Black, principally remarkable for its repudiation by all other jurists. Judge Wallace's doctrine, however, was probably and justification of the thoroughly immoral and communistic measure proposed. It was not received with enthusiasm by the public and though the Barry bill went through the Assembly, it was amended out of knowledge in the Senate, and finally failed to be enacted. From the beginning the real purposes of the extra session have been generally understood, and the public have regarded the performance with mingled contempt and indignation. That a greedy lawyer, eager for a fifty thousand dollar fee, and a selfish clique, bent upon elevating a notoriously unfit man to the Senate, should have been is sought. No pardon ought to be granted unless it able thus to increase the fiscal burdens of be shown that the prisoner was wrongly convicted. same time threaten vested interests and convert the Legislature into a pulpit from which to preach plunder and spoliation, is of course to the incapacity and untrustworthiness of the party that nominated and elected him.

> But all evils have their compensations, and there are at least two beneficial results certain that when a prisoner has been pardoned he cannot

firmly in the Republican column this year. The Democrats themselves concede as much. They realize that Stoneman and Hearst between them have destroyed the prospects of the party, and some of them think it hardly worth while to go through the form of a campaign. In the second place, the raid upon capital has collapsed, and in the most effectual way, by making itself ridiculous. It is probable that for some time to come the California corporations will be permitted to manage their own business without special molestation, and that demagogues will have to find some other sham issue upon which | me. to ride into power.

THE ORIENTAL BANK FAILURE.

The recent failure of the Oriental Bank, though not brought about by any panic, well illustrates the risks which attend ambitious banking at the present day, and the dangers to be encountered even when there is no suspicion of fraud in the management. Twenty-five years ago the Oriental Bank was regarded as the one depository and financial agency for Anglo-Indian, Anglo-Ceylonese and in fact all the British possessions in Asia. Its standing channels of circulation can hold. Therefore, throughout that region was as firm as that of the Bank of England. In India its credit was as high as, and sometimes higher than that of the Government. At that time its deposits ranged between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000; its shares were at a heavy premium, and it was offered more business than it could take. Encouraged by prosperity, and driven to seek fresh investments for its funds, it extended its agencies all over the world, and in doing so it necessarily put a great deal of its business beyond the control of its directors. Local managers at distant points had to be confided in, and in many instances their judgment proved bad. As the Anglo-Indian depositors were receiving a higher rate of interest than could be got in England, large amounts were by degrees invested in foreign enterprises, such as coffee, sugar and quinine plantations. Nearly all these investments turned out badly. The planters lost money, could not meet their notes, and the bank had to take over the properties, and then manage them to avoid total loss.

This distant and deputed management was not satisfactory, and the property became less valuable in the bank's hands. At the same time prices were falling, owing to new competition. Coffee and sugar continued to go down, and at length the bank found that it had \$10,000,000 locked up in these so-called "estates," and that this capital could not be realized. Then another disaster occurred. The bank undertook to float result with its cake. In one article it spoke in a Chilian loan. The war with Peru came on, and the result was a serious loss to the negotiators. The fall in the price of silver also occurred during this period, and that hit the Oriental Bank heavily again. For several years it has been known to the initiated that the institution was in difficulties. The collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank shook credit generally, and startled depositors as well as shareholders. The deposits began to be drawn out just when new capital was most necessary to keep the pank on its feet. The market value of the stock next went down rapidly. It was made apparent that the stockholders would not respond to a call for fresh capital, and so at last the directors concluded that the only course open was to close

the doors. If the \$10,000,000 locked up in Oriental inrestments can be realized, the depositors may finally secure probably 80 per cent of their money. But it will take years to realize upon that property, and even then half of it may be sacrificed. The failure of the Oriental Bank rained thousands of persons, or brought them to pinching poverty, and yet there is no suspicion of foul play, and considering the vicissitudes which led to the catastrophe, and which could not have been foreseen, it is even difficult to charge bad management. In fact, there seems no remedy for such disasters. One London Wall Street candidate, since he is the synonyme | journal suggests that the lending of money upon any security not realizable within a year might chile Wall-Street is the synonyme for rashness. | be prohibited, but this would eircumscribe business almost fatally, and unless it were made the law for all banks, would simply result in driving borrowers away from the institution that adopted the rule. If it were the law, however, it would certainly have the effect of making the banking business more safe, and perhaps that would be worth while, even if there was some loss of expansion.

A man has just been convicted in Delaware of stealing an umbrella, and his sentence is to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$6, one hour in the nillory, twenty lashes, and three years in jail. If this is the way they punish petit lacceny in Delaware, the question naturally arises. What would they do with a man who should be convicted of stealing a railroad, or wrecking a bank, or perpetrating a swindle well up in the millions! It would seem that a code which inflicts such severe penatties upon slight offences would be in danger of breaking down, when called upon to deal with really great crimes, from the sheer impossibility of finding room in an ordinary lifetime for the proper punishment, The Draconian crueity of the sentence cited is noreover all the more startling when it is rememseved that even the most celebrated economists have been unable to determine certainly whether, according to the law of Nature, private property in in umbrella is compatible with the maintenance of progressive civilization. Certainly umbrella ethics in great cities are so low that New-Yorkers would do well to keep away from Delaware during

The imitations of the new cheap cabs are clearly against the public interest and in the line of fraud. The avowed purpose of these imitations is \$100,000 of the public money, it has adjourned to deceive the public to their injury. It is sought so to disguise the old cabs that people may mistake them for the new ones, and only realize their error when they are called upon to pay a much higher rate than the new cabs charge. Whether or not there is any law to prevent this kind of deception remains to be seen; but those who practise it ought to understand that they cannot depend upon any public sympathy in their effort to hunder and obstruct the establishment of cheap cabs in this city. The line they have taken in fact car not succeed, for it will only result in making every ody very careful as to the kind of cab they eng . . The one possible hope of successful con-tition with the new thought necessary as at once an introduction to cabs lies in a general reduction of charges by the owners of the old ones, and this they will have to come to if they do not want to be braten out of the

> The Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, Penu., have novel question before them. A pardon has been applied for in the case of a man who is serving out a sentence for burglary. He is wanted at St. Louis on a charge of murder, and if pardoned will at once e rearrested on that charge, and put on trial for his life. The Board doubt whether a convict can be forced to accept a pardon under such circumstances, and so they hesitate. The gist of the question seems to be the ground upon which the pardon allege that a prisoner is wanted to answer another. charge is not to produce sufficient ground for a pardon. In such a case the man should be suffered to serve out his term, and when it expired he could be arrested for the other crime. But if the Board holds that it has sufficient cause for pardoning him, his feelings in the matter ought not to affect the decision. It is certain that the exercise of the pardoning power is quite independent of its object, and

prison authorities had ceased to possess any warrant for his detention.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

BLAINE STRENGTH IN OHIO. George Emerson, banker, Toledo, Ohio.—The enthusiasm and strength of the Republican party gather around and centre in James G. Blaine. He could carry Ohio by a large majority. I have nothing to say against Mr. Arthur, whose Administration has, in my opinion, been excellent, but I am convinced from my observation that he could not carry Ohio, and I should therefore dislike to see him nominated. It is not a personal, but a party matter with

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE WORK. John N. Stearns, secretary National Temperance So-clety.—Few persons realize the magnitude of the temperance work. The year just closed has been the most prosperous one in the history of the society, which was or ganized eighteen years ago. We have issued more publications, printed and circulated more pages of temperance works and raised more money than in any other year. We now send our publications to every State and Territory of the Union. During the year I received upward of 30,000 letters and postal cards about our work. The temperance movement among the freedmen of the South is the great temperance work of the age. We circulated our publications among them gratuitously last year to the extent of about 5,000,000 of pages of papers, tracts and books. Within the last two months I have travelled over 3,000 miles in the South and addressed colored audiences aggregating over 20,000 persons. These mass-meetings were a great success, especially in Georgia. In that State we have turned the tide, and ninety-five counties out of 136 are now in favor of prohibition. One interest-ing fact in connection with the meetings held among the freedmen is the warm support given to the movement by ex-slaveholders. They aid us in arranging for the meet ings, and frequently are so in favor of the work that they pay all the expenses. In some of the counties of Georgia "high license" is the law, and the licenses cost \$3,000 each. The receipts of the society for the last year footed up over \$50,000 for temperance literature alone. The newspapers are giving more space to temperance work every year, and are doing much good in educating the masses to avoid strong drink.

THE SUPERVISION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics.-The sayings banks ought to be under Government control, so that it would be impossible for depositors to lose their savings. Such a plan would encourage thrift among the poorer classes. It also would insure the punishment of defaulting managers of the banks.

CATTLE RAISING BEITER THAN SPECULATION. Colonel A. L. King, of Chicago. The Luke Voorhors cattle range of Wyoming is the largest in the world, no doubt. It comprises 1,000,000 acres of land, 40,000 of which are enclosed with a barbed-wire fence, and has a water frontage of thirty miles. The range will freely accommodate 75,000 cattle. We now have 15,000 head, and as 33 1-3 per cent yearly increase is a low estimate it will not be many years before our ranch will be so crowded that we will want to annex additional territory. Cattle raising is more profitable and sure than speculating in Wall Street, or investing in blind pools with Ward

COMPLETING THE EAST TENNESSEE SYSTEM. Calvin Brice.-The East Tenuesace and Georgia and tichmond and Danville railroad system has been completed the past week by the controlling interest of the Kentucky Central road passing into the hands of General Samuel Thomas, C. P. Huntington and myself. The ar rangement was perfected last week and we have gone into the directory. Fretty stormy time to be undertaking such a project, wasn't it! The arrangement takes us into Cincinnati direct. We shall run trans by way of Knoxville and Asheville to Charleston, and by way of Atlanta and Macon to Jacksonville, Fla.

PREFERRING ENGLISH OPERA

Miss Clura Louise Kellogg.—I have received several of-fers within the past week to sing in Italian or in English opera. Bat I do not know whether I shall sing at all or not. I sometimes feel that I ought to rest for awhile My inclination is toward English opera. I prefer it to Italian. There is a great future in this country for opera, especially English opera.

EAPID TRANSIT UNDER BROADWAY.

Metrille C. Smith, president of the Broadway Under ground Railroad,-You may tell the public that our offices n the Boreel Building are not to be let. Nor will they bo or some time. We are going to make the best use we can of our privileges; going to work on our certain good and postpone our imaginary better. If New-York don't want the Arcade she shall have the tunnel. Our engineers are getting everything ready for it, and you may expect to see us break dirt very soon. There's going to be a new rapid transit road through Manhattan Island, and that road is going to be under Broadway.

LESS TRAVEL TO EUROPE.

C. A. Barattoni, American Exchange Travellers' Bureas.-There has been a large decrease in European travel this year, possibly as much as 15 or 20 per cent. The tightness of money, the anticipation of trouble in ing Presidential election year, have kept many people at home. People who did go abroad are returning much earlier than usual, and we can attribute that to Wall Street also. Some of the lines have had an increase of business; some have failed off. Travel in the United States is on the increase. Many who used to go to Europe now go the other way and take in Mexico Alaska, Oregon, Colorado. A large party left Boston a few days ago for a ten-weeks' frolic in Alaska. They went abroad last year.

PERSONAL.

Representative William D. Kelley was at Atlantic City ast week.

HARRISDURG, Penn., May 21. Senator Cameron and family arrived home this afternoon, and were met at the depot by a large number of relatives and frends.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, lately of Brooklyn, will preach before the Home Mission Society next Sunday evening, at the National Baptis universaries at Detroit.

Judge William H. West, of Ohio, who is among those mentioned for the honor of presenting Mr. Blaine's manuo the Republican National Convention, is totally blind, but his memory is so remarkable as almost to counter balance the loss of sight. Of weak physical frame, he is, a powerful orator, epigrammatic, dery, nervous, and never failing to thrilf an audience.

Senator Coke, of Texas, has a remarkably powerful voice, and it is said that when he was discussing the Pleuro-pneumonia bill and not his throttle-valve wide pen, the pages put cotton in their cars and wedged the window sashes to keep them from ruttling and breaking the glass. At the cilmax of his veciferations Coke ancountry would hear him; and then as he paused for recath fleck remarked, "Gauss they will, Coke, if they're not stone deaf."

Now, would'nt the British House of Commons be a apital place in which to learn geography! Especially when Lord F. Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of State to Foreign Affairs, has the floor? He was telling the Hous bout Sarakhs, the Central Asian town recently occupied by Russian troops, and he ingeniously explained that it was not the well-known Persian Sarakhs at all, but some other Sarakhs. "There are two places of the name of Sarakhs," he said;" the one is on the one bank of the river, and the other is not. It is on the other bank." Then he sat down.

Professor Edgar S. Shamway, who was recently dected to fill the chair of Latin at Rutgers College, will be principal of the Latin department of the Summer school of Languages at Amherst College this year. fessor Narcisse Cvr. of Boston University, and editor of Le Republicain, will lecture there once a week and conthe termination, whi remains a new 3 was a land duct religions services each Sunday, all in Franch. Professor Shumway will also be at the head of the Latin department at the Chantanqua Summer School of Languages, and Professors Worman and Lalande will respectively have charge of German and French.

The Hon. Nicholas Mulier, Representative in Congres from New-York, voted on the Morrison bill, says The Troy Times's correspondent, "with Randall against the free-traders, and immediately began circulating among the latter, telling them how he would have liked to job them, and how New-York and other pivotal States would now surely vote with the Democrats in November When he got round to Blackburn he received a dressing down that any man with a skin would have felt. Not s ie. Finally he asked in a way that those who have see "Nick "can fully appreciate: "But won't you support the ticket this full!" "Of course I will," roared Black-burn; "I never go back on the party." For several days Muller travelled round the House repeating; "Joe Black-burn is a Democratic statesman. He never goes back on

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Handy, managing editor of The Philadelphia Press. crites to his paper from Washington that the President somewhat annoyed at the complacency with which Secretaries Gresham and Lincoln are listening to the Presidential bees buzzing in their ears. Moreover, writes Mr. Handy, the more and more frequent acknow ledgment in the South that the Republican States are justified in asserting their right to nominate the candidate is occasioning considerable disquietude in the White House.

this is not a year for dark horses. There is no more general and conspicuous sentiment in the party than that the times demand a man whose statesmanship and character have been proved.

Ex-Senator Bruce, who heads the Mississippi delegation to Chicago, has lately said to a correspondent of The Boston Traveller: "If Mr. Arthur retires I think our delegation will all go together, wherever they do go. I can tell you of a little programme that has been arranged. Either just before or after the first ballot at Chicago-I think it will be before-a conference will be held among the leaders of the Southern delegates. This has been kept very quiet. That conference will probably go far toward deciding the contest. Whatever the leaders decide upon will be held to; the Southern delegates will back them up."

Mrs. Hendricks has never lost faith in the old ticket, wen when her husband's fears of the McDonald boom were greatest and best justified. "This estimable lady," were greatest and best justified. "This estimate lady, says an Indiana correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*," is the Democratic Mrs. Lozan, and Mr. Hondricks never questions his wife's authority to speak for him on any and all occasions."

The Boston Traveller has been a singularly candid paper throughout the preliminary campaign now closing. Naturally a strong supporter of the President, it has not falled to impress its readers with the fact of Mr. Blaine's constantly increasing strength, and to admit the probability of his nomination. On Monday last The Traveller said: "It is best for the party and for the country that the choice is confined to these two men. Massachusetts and the other States and districts which send about 150 uninstructed delegates in all have the casting vote or three, and possibly not after the first ballot. Mr. Arthur's column cannot be saved from disintegration after a deep ballots, and the drift from the breakup will be steadily toward. Blaine." The Traceller declares that "the talk that Blaine would lose Massachusetts is chibhsh." between them. But they will only have it on the first two

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The numerous young Englishmen who are temporarily acting as cowboys in Texas think the country is a paradise. They can play at being democratic and gratify an Englishman's desire to kill something at all times.

There was only one important failure in the East yes-terday. It was a Boston baby show. Liabilities, 83,000; assets, babies till you can't rest.—[8t. Louis Globe Demo-crat. The Democratic papers are now beginning to say that they need a broad policy and a candidate popular with all sections of the country. The trouble is that their present policy is altogether too broad. It is all the way

from the Dan of free-trade to the Beersheba of protection. Mr. Morrison tried to cut it horizontally, but failed. Washington has one infallible sign by which to tell that spring approaches. When Senator Vest dons the skybine pantaleons that so impressed the frontier Indians has year, it has come. Mr. Vest has donned the pantaleons.—[Cleveland Herald.

Minuesota is the greatest cold-water State in the Union. It has within its borders 7,000 lakes, covering m area of 2,700,000 acres.

A new evening paper is talked of in Pittsburg with J. S. Ritenour assettion. Ritenour is an appropriate man for an editor, and he may think now that he will only write au-hour; but if he descrit write several nours a day his paper will be short of editorial matter.—[Norristown Herald.

Eishop Henry C. Potter proposes that every clergyman whose salary is \$3,000 or over shall contribute an annual percentage to increase the income of clergymen who eccive less than \$1,000. The plan is warmly indorsed by the poor clergy.

by the poor clergy.

The support for the Presidency which General Arthuris receiving on one hand and Mr. Blaine on another,
proves them both to be fit and competent candidates for
the Presidency. The very serious charges that have been
elreniating against Mr. Blaine for some weeks have been
elreniating against Mr. Blaine for some weeks have been
answered by Mr. Pheips, but we think a stronger and
more complete refutation is furnished in the large measure of confidence reposed in his integrity by men of
every class, from the millionnaire to the workingman.—
[Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman, (Arthur Rep.)

The Dean of the Greek Cathedral of Constantinople is visiting in Philadelphia. He is an Englishman and ex-pects to lecture. This is the way his visiting card reads: to Protopresbyteros tou Patriurchikou Occumenikou Thronou, Very Rev. S. G. Hatherly."

In Central Vermont this season the yield of maple sugar has been about a pound to the tree on an average. The crop in the greery stores throughout the country will, however, average about seventeen tons to a tree.— [Philadelphia Call.

The colored people have started a secular weekly news paper in Philadelphia. It is called The Independent and its chief object is, "to abet and encourage industrial education as an important lever of advancement, be lieving that the trades are and ought to be an Important factor in our progress." Many a broker is a poor finance seer. -[Boston Courier.

Harold is the five-year-old son of agnostic parents and is unused to religious ceremonies. A pious uncle from the country was recently asked at breakfast to say grace, which he did inaudioly. Harold leaned forward and tried to catch the words; and as soon as it was over he exclaimed to his uncle, " Ah ha, I heard you."

The Blaine men are not feeling any too kind toward The Blaine men are not feeling any too kind toward President Arthur.—(Lowell Mail.

The Blaine men have no unfriendly feelings toward President Arthur. They have their favorite, and have worked hard for him. They have cheerfully recognized the right of the friends of the President to support him. The contest in most of the States has been fall port.

The contest in most of the States has been fair and open, and with little of unfriendly feeling. The assaults upon Mr. Blaine have not come from the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends of Mr. Arthur, nor have they been repeated by them.—[Boston open in the friends open in t If M. Pasteur has really discovered a cure for hydrophobia by trying painful experiments on animals, it will e a great blow to the anti-vivi sectionists. It will be dif-

ficult to persuade the world that viviscetion is wrong when it produces such results. Who will elect a Republican as the next President! The great body of Republican voters in Republican who, then, ought to be nominated by the Republican

Convention I

The choice of the Republican voters in Republican Who is their choice?

James G. Blaine.—[Philadelphia Press.

The chairman of the Republican National Convention, whoever he will be, will use a gavel which has been made in Chicago, from pieces of wood from every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska.

The old song used to be "See that My Grave is Kept Green." It the cremation movement increases in streng the new ballad will be "See that My Ura is Kept Dry." [Utlea Observer. The Washington Monument is now 430 feet in height.

The chances are that it will be finished yet before the Eartholdi pedestal.

"Just go over that scheme again," said the bank cashler o a speculator, adding, "Never mind that old codger with as just come in. He's only a director."—[Boston Globs. Jefferson Davis has been saying things about the "lost muse" again. And then The Rome (Ga.) Courier re marks: "Long may the glorious old hero live, the pride of Southern chivalry." Well, that's all right. Mr. Davis isa't doing any harm by living, and he can go right on. This is no time for war among the different divisions of

the Curistian army. They are confronted by a common enemy, and their common safety requires that Catholic and Protestant should light shoulder to shoulder against unbelief. - | New-York Sun. Lars Olsen Smith, the great "brandy king," has been converted, and will give up liquor selling. "I think it is better," he says, "to use the money I have gained in

demoralizing and poisoning the people in undoing, as far as possible, the mischlef that unwillingly I created." The esteemed Transcript has the news that great and fresh oppositon to Blaine is developing. We sincerely hope so, but we don't see it yet. Our eyesight is good, too.—(fiesten Post.

Louisiana new has a State Weather Service Bureau of its own and doesn't care whether "Old Prob" prognes

We are surprised to find a Boston Republican news-paper of the opinion that the contest lies between Blaine and Arthur, and we take it as an indication that Ed-munds is losing ground. Heretofore the Boston news-papers have been able to see no candidate but Mr. Ed-munds, small as he is, in the race.—[Cincinnati En-quirer.

Enormous quantities of goods are said to be smuggled from this country into Mexico. A correspondent of The Roston Heraid says that some New-York firms make a

specialty of this contraband business. An advocate of prohibition in this city is so devoted to total abstinence principles that he objects even to a "full" moon.-[Boston Gazette.

Charles Palmer, a refermed man, is holding a revival in Cincinnati. He describes that city as Paradise Lost, nd shows a shocking familiarity with the Divine Being. 'My mother," he says, "always writes asking me about

along first rate. I simply link arms with Jesus and of we go. It is a great pleasure to work in that way." A doctor in New-York has a Scotch colly dog that can cipher. He may come in handy when the old ticket is put up.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

my success, and I write back that Jesus and I are getting

A woman in Germantown, Fenn., has just deserted her husband because he played the trombone. Wayne MacVeagh has a long memory, and it is rather

abundantly festioned with reminiscences of great men-Our own view is that Mr. MacVeagh should write some books.—[Philadelphia Press. When "Old Prob" says "Look out for clear weather," he means that you can look out of the window for it. it isn't there, it is not "Old Prob's" fault.—(Philadelphia Calt.

What some brokers deal in: In securities. [Boston

CONTRACTOR STORES